

REMARKS

The application has been amended to place the application in condition for allowance at the time of the next Official Action.

A substitute Abstract of the Disclosure is provided on an accompanying separate sheet that is believed to address the objection to the Abstract noted in the Official Action.

Claims 90, 96, 98, 104 and 106 are pending in the application.

Claims 90, 96, 98, 104 and 106 are rejected as anticipated by BROWNLOW et al. 6,064,362. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 90, 96, 98, and 104 are amended and recite that a source follower type analog amplifier has an input electrode connected to one of the source and drain electrode of the first MOS transistor. The claims also recite that one of a plurality of power supply electrodes is connected to a scanning line.

According to the present recitations, the scanning line (a gate line) which serves as a power supply line for an analog amplifier is selected, the analog amplifier is reset due to a voltage of the scanning line. Then, the analog amplifier performs amplification operation during a subsequent period in which the scanning line is not selected. Because the recited analog amplifier is a source follower type amplifier, it is

necessary to reset the analog amplifier prior to performing an output operation.

BROWNLOW fails to disclose or suggest resetting the amplifier during a period in which a scan line is selected. Rather, as seen in Figure 13 of BROWNLOW, for example, the structure relating to pixels of odd scan lines is different from the structure relating to a pixel of an even scan line. Accordingly, switches formed by p-type MOS transistors 6ai and 6bi and an amplifier 11i are provided for a pixel of the ith row, while switches formed by n-type MOS transistors 6ai+1 and 6bi+1 and an amplifier 11i+1 are provided for the pixels of the i+1th row. BROWNLOW uses such a configuration because BROWNLOW connects both a higher voltage side and a lower voltage side of the amplifiers (two power supply lines V_{dd} and V_{ss}) with two adjacent scan lines, respectively.

In contrast, in accordance with the present invention, it is possible to configure the liquid crystal display so that the structure of a pixel of an odd scanning line is similar to that of a pixel of an even scanning line. As recited in the present claims, the scanning line is connected to one of the power supply electrodes (one of a higher voltage side and a lower voltage side). In this way, not only is the recited structure different from that of BROWNLOW, but also the state of the amplifier is different from that of BROWNLOW during a period in which the scanning line is selected.

As BROWNLOW neither teaches the recited structure nor the state of the amplifier during the period in which the scanning line is selected, the anticipation rejection to BROWNLOW is believed untenable.

In view of the present amendment and the foregoing remarks, it is believed that the present application has been placed in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 25-0120 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,

YOUNG & THOMPSON



Liam McDowell, Reg. No. 44,231
745 South 23rd Street
Arlington, VA 22202
Telephone (703) 521-2297
Telefax (703) 685-0573
(703) 979-4709

LM/lrs

APPENDIX:

The Appendix includes the following item:

- amended Abstract of the Disclosure